

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Springfield Dairy Farm Inventory Number: F-3-76
Address: 12108 Auburn Road City: Lewistown Zip Code: 21701
County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Catoctin Furnace
Owner: Evelyn and Arne Wasli Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 22 Tax Map Number: 32 Tax Account ID Number: 20-399759
Project: Cingular Cell Tower, Catoctin #2005 Agency: Federal Communications Commission
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Building Description and Significance

The Springfield Dairy Farm is located in rural northwest Frederick County near the town of Lewistown. This operating dairy farm features a mostly intact and representative collection of 13 domestic or agricultural buildings built between c. 1820 and c. 1945. The farm is significant under National Register Criterion A for important regional agricultural trends, specifically its association with Frederick County's agricultural the transition from grain production to dairy farming in the late-19th/early-20th century. This agricultural shift occurred in response to declining prices and increased competition from western grain-producing states and had a major impact on the region's economy and, consequently, landscape.¹ While only one building associated with the Springfield Dairy Farm possess individual significance, as an ensemble the farm also achieves architectural significance under Criterion C. Springfield Dairy Farm's buildings embody characteristics reflecting changing regional agricultural practices and the corresponding evolution of building forms taking place on the area's farms from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century. The farm's layout is also notable and corresponds with a common arrangement known as the *range plan*.

¹ Kenneth E. Koons and Warren R. Hofstra, *After The Backcountry: Rural Life in the Great Valley of Virginia 1800-1900* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2000), 14.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: _____

Jonathan Sager
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

11/1/06

Date

Bluntz
Reviewer, NR Program

10/31/06

Date

200603534

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

F-3-76

The Springfield Dairy Farm consists of 13 buildings or structures. All 13 are more than fifty years old and most actively used in farm operations and therefore considered as contributing to the farm's significance.

The Springfield Dairy farm consists of a two-story, double-pile-plan, **house (1)** with large rear ell and telescoping addition. The low-pitch, gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house is badly altered with little in the way of original interior finish but is interesting due to the fact that part of the building features log construction. The extent of the log construction is not clear, either from the original survey form or the very limited examination of the house allowed by the current owners. The owners report that only the front (south) wall of the main house is log but, unless the logs were fitted into corner posts rather than traditional notching, this seems unlikely. The house also features two front doors and as a result resembles the region's many German-influenced farmhouses.

Here the double front door configuration is not an ethnic-influenced vernacular expression, but according to the owners, was created relatively recently when the dwelling was converted into a duplex. The 1992 survey form indicates that the oldest part of the house was built about 1820. The survey form's author ascribes this date based architectural evidence, but does not specify the nature of the evidence. The very cursory examination of the house allowed in conjunction with this DOE was not useful in either validating or disproving an 1820s construction date. A \$1,500 increase in sale price between January 1841 and June 1844 could indicate significant physical improvements taking place during that time and represent the construction of the house, but may simply reflect the presence of a planted crop. The date of construction, therefore, remains uncertain.

The farm's most interesting building is located immediately behind (north) of the main house. The two-and-a-half-story, stone **springhouse (2)** measures approximately 12' x 12' and has metal-covered gable roof. The lower level is situated below grade and, in an unusual treatment, is connected to the rear of the dwelling by a wooden bridge/ramp. The building is in very good condition and retains a high degree of physical and historic integrity. The building's lower level was used to keep dairy products and other perishables cool, while the upper level provided storage space. The associated spring remains active. The gable roof's eaves project on the front and rear but are nearly flush at the sides. Three, six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows and a fixed-sash attic light illuminate the upper storage level. Both levels feature a board-and-brace door. The wooden door and window jambs feature mortise and tenon construction. The 1997 survey form ascribes an 1830s construction date to the springhouse and nothing was observed in this investigation that counters that assertion. Springhouses were common on the nineteenth-century Maryland Piedmont and Blue Ridge landscape where dairy production constituted a major element of the domestic economy, but due to their obsolescence and development pressures, these buildings are becoming increasingly rare. Two-story examples such as this were common in the trans-Appalachian South and parts of Pennsylvania.²

A frame **kitchen (3)** building extends from the east wall of the springhouse. It is in fair condition and, except for the concrete block foundation, retains all of its historic fabric. The stone firebox appears older than the present kitchen and relates to an earlier structure. The kitchen's construction methods, as well as window placement in the springhouse, indicate the original kitchen post-dated the springhouse. The fact that the masonry is less expertly executed and the mortar different than that of the seen on the springhouse further suggest two periods of construction. The current kitchen dates to the 20th century. The 2/2 sash window appears to be recycled; perhaps from the house. The kitchen's brick chimney stack significantly post-dates the firebox and possibly the kitchen was well. The building's interior is unfinished.

Farm and plantation owners commonly constructed a separate building in which to carry out cooking, washing and other hot and unpleasant smelling chores. The kitchen's firebox probably dates to the first half of the 19th century, as examples from the second half of the 19th century generally featured a cook stoves instead of a fireplace. The popularity of kitchen buildings waned at different times in different regions. According to Lanier and Herman, the tradition of a separate kitchen building began to fade in the Philadelphia backcountry as early as the 1760s, but in the Chesapeake Bay region separate buildings endured into the early 20th century.³

² See John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1993), 61., and Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1997), 55.

³ Lanier and Herman, 52.

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Continuation Sheet No. 2

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Springfield Dairy farm's agricultural buildings include a large **chicken house (4)**. This c. 1930s, 1-½ story frame structure is located west of the house and is constructed perpendicular to an earthen bank. It measures approximately 75' in length. It is in good condition and the exterior retains a fair degree of historic integrity. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and pierced near the ridge by two ventilators and a centrally placed brick chimney. Walls are sheathed with German siding. Originally seven, 12-light, fixed-sash windows punctuated the lower level of the front façade, while nine, 8-light openings illuminated the upper level. Several openings are enclosed or refitted with modern windows. Two pedestrian entrances are centered on the façade but the original doors are removed. The interior of the west half was completely changed when this section was converted into an apartment in the mid-20th century. The eastern section provides storage space and is mostly intact.

The growth of the broiler industry represents an extremely important development in Maryland agricultural practice. The commercial broiler industry, where chickens are raised for meat rather than eggs, developed on the Delmarva Peninsula in the 1920s and quickly spread to other regions. Poultry farming became, and remains, one of the state's chief industries. While many western Maryland farmers raised broiler chickens, poultry never achieved the same importance in that part of the state as it did on Delmarva. Starting in the 1920s, Maryland agricultural agents encouraged farmers to diversify their farming activities to include a range of activities, including poultry, hogs and dairy.⁴ The presence of a large chicken house, and the former existence of a now-demolished hog barn identify Springfield Dairy Farm as modern, diversified farm.⁵

A frame **wagon shed (5)** extends from the west side of the chicken house. The building's appearance, as well as the color and texture of the shed's poured foundation, suggests it was constructed at roughly the same time as the chicken house. This common building type first appeared with the rise of mechanized farming. It was, and is, used to protect farm equipment. This example is in good condition and retains its integrity.

A small, frame, mid-20th-century **garage (6)** is located west of the house and adjacent the driveway that leads to Auburn Road. It is a frame building with gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal, and walls clad with narrow-gauge vertical siding. The double doors are located in the east gable end. It is in fair condition.

Two barns are associated with the Springfield Dairy Farm, both of which appear to date to the second quarter of the twentieth century. The slightly older of the two is a three-bay, gable-roof **bank barn (7)**, with attached **loafing shed (8)** and adjacent **terra cotta tile silo (9)**. The loafing shed appears roughly contemporary with the barn, while the silo, used to store animal fodder, is of a type commonly built in the 1920s and 1930s. The silo has a metal roof and retains its wooden hay hood. The barn is built on the site of an earlier bank barn and utilizes recycled timbers and stone from the foundation of the earlier structure. Narrow gauge, vertical siding covers the walls. Upper windows are fitted with louvered inserts, while 4-light, fixed-metal-sash windows illuminate the lower level.

The bank barn's form recalls traditional 2-level dairy barns of the 19th and early 20th century, but the lower level is built with concrete block and has a poured concrete floor suggesting it was constructed to conform to changing hygienic standards and health regulations related to the dairy industry. The two-level barn first appeared in New York about 1850 as farmers transitioned from traditional crop cultivation to dairy farming. Larger herds of milk cows required greater hay storage and resulted in the two-level dairy barn. The defining feature of this design is a centrally placed side entrance accessed on the upper level and a lower level that runs gable to gable. This biaxial configuration sets this type of bank barn apart from the more celebrated German-influenced bank barns. Two-level dairy barns of this type occur in greater concentrations in upstate New York, but examples can be found throughout the Mid-Atlantic states.⁶

The other barn is a classic transverse **dairy barn (10)**. Oral history and materials indicate it was constructed in the 1940s. While the bank barn's construction displays distinct vernacular influences, this transverse dairy barn follows designs widely promoted by state agricultural extension offices and publications aimed at farmers. It is a very popular form found throughout the nation's dairy farming areas. Gable-side entry, which is a definitive feature of transverse barns, produced a barn well suited to dairy farming. The form allowed easy access to all of the stabling areas. Hay was stored above stalls and could be

⁴ Paul Baker Touart, *Somerset: An Architectural History* (Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust, 1990), 149.

⁵ Lanier and Herman, 217-224.

⁶ John Michael Vlach, *Barns* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company; Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 2003), 90.

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Continuation Sheet No. 3

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dropped easily into mangers. In addition, transverse barns could be expanded without upsetting existing circulation patterns within the barn.⁷

In this example, the first story is constructed of concrete block while the upper level has frame walls sheathed with German siding. Concrete block was chosen for its ease of cleaning. The metal-clad, gable roof has gently flared eaves. Two ventilators pierce the roof at the ridgeline. A hay door, styled as a dormer window, provides access to the upper level. The front (east) façade features a pair of wooden, board-and-brace, track doors that open into a center aisle. These doors are similar to the gable loft doors positioned above. "Springfield Dairy Farm" is painted under the loft opening. With respect to additional fenestration, ten, six-over-six, metal-sash windows and a pedestrian entrance punctuated the side walls.

A **concrete silo (11)** with securing turnbuckles is situated behind (west) the dairy barn. A narrow concrete hyphen connects the silo to the barn. Lanier and Herman informs us that poured concrete and concrete block silos appeared contemporaneously with terra cotta examples, but concrete construction remained popular for a longer period of time. Silos, among the most conspicuous structures on a farmstead, are a relatively recent phenomenon. Silos first appeared on the landscape in the later part of the 19th century, becoming a common feature in the 20th century. Used to grain or green fodder (ensilage) silos allowed farmers to store more feed and therefore maintain larger numbers of cattle. Silos are particularly common on dairy farms because cows fed on ensilage produce milk throughout the winter.⁸

A concrete block **milk house (12)** extends from the barn's southwest corner and is connected to the barn by a concrete block hyphen. Alterations appear to be limited to the insertion of a modern sliding glass window in the south wall. The milk house appears roughly contemporary with the barn, but the connecting hyphen seems to be a separate building episode.

This small and seemingly insignificant building represents an important feature of the modern dairy farm. Originally milk was stored in a springhouse, but subsequent government regulations forced changes in milk cooling methods. Milk now must be cooled to 50 degrees or lower within a few hours of milking to prevent bacterial growth. Located as close as possible to the barn, the milk house is often an appendage of the barn. For sanitary reasons, the milk house is usually made of concrete blocks. By law, the milk house must be a separate building. Nobel and Cleek observe "Rectangular in form and gable-roofed, the milk house is an unmistakable trademark of the dairy farm."⁹

The farm's remaining building is situated north and west of the bank barn. The **machine shop (13)** is constructed of concrete block, and measures roughly 50' x 20'. The floor is poured concrete. The gable roof is covered with standing-seam metal and pierced at the ridge line, near the east end, by a small, corbelled chimney. The south façade features five bays, each fitted with a sliding garage door. Fenestration consists of a band of windows in the upper section of the garage doors, two 6/6 windows in the end walls, and a fixed-sash, six-light window in the gable. The machine shop was used to repair and service vehicles and equipment. It is a common building form on modern farms. This example dates to 1941. The construction date is inscribed on the building's interior. It is in fair condition.

The building arrangement on most of the region's farms corresponds to a recognized pattern. Springfield Dairy Farm's buildings are paced in manner known as a range plan. In this configuration the house stands adjacent the main road while the farm lane runs along the side of the house. Farm buildings are located behind the house, facing the lane, with those related to domestic function placed closest to the dwelling and the barn(s) farthest from it.¹⁰ Springfield dairy farm is a good example of this classic farm plan.

Farm History

As previously stated, construction dates for the oldest part of the dwelling and the springhouse remain uncertain. The previous surveyor believes the earliest part of the dwelling dates to 1820 and that the springhouse was constructed about 1830, both

⁷ Vlatch, 180.

⁸ Lanier and Herman, 211.

⁹ Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American barns & Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 2006), 10.

¹⁰ Lanier and Herman, 223.

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Continuation Sheet No. 4

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during the ownership of John Walker. Daniel Krug purchased the 216 acre "Walker Farm" for \$2000 in January of 1841. In June of 1844 Larkin Houck purchased the property for \$3500. The \$1500 increase in sale price may represent physical improvements taking place during the interregnum, the presence of a crop in the field, or both.

In May 1850 Joshua Houck sold the farm, now reduced to 169 acres and referred to in the deed as "part of Springfield", to Zebulon Kitzmuller for \$2622.48. The 1850 population census indicates Kitzmuller was born in Pennsylvania and values the farm at \$2535. Curiously, his name does not appear in the 1850 federal agricultural production schedules, but he is listed in both the 1860 and 1870 schedules. From these documents we learn that his operation focused on grains and cereal crops. In 1860 Kitzmuller produced 120 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of corn, 225 bushels of oats and 45 bushels of rye. The farm also had 6 "milch cows" and produced 400 pounds of butter. It should be noted that scholars usually consider production levels above 300 pounds as signifying commercial output.¹¹ By 1870 Kitzmuller owned 8 milch cows. He produced 230 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of rye, 800 bushels of corn and 200 bushels of oats. Butter production fell to 300 pounds.

On May 28, 1874 Kitzmuller sold the now 164 1/2 acre farm to Jonathan D. English for \$6500. English does not appear in the 1880 federal agricultural schedules and this is the last year this census was taken. We are therefore unable to definitively chronicle the farm's transition from grain to dairy production. This is unfortunate because this is a very important regional agricultural trend. The transition from grain to dairy occurred in response to dramatic increases in grain production from the mid-west and plain states due to a growing population and the completion of the transcontinental and other regional railroads. In response to declining grain prices resulting from the increased supply, many of east coast farms changed farming practices. Dairy farming was a particularly popular alternative and this transition is clearly seen on the region's landscape.¹² A likely transition date is around 1898 when the Monocacy Valley Railroad started running trains between Thurmont and Catoctin Furnace. In 1907 the line was extended to Frederick. Because of the perishability of milk, access to rail would have been an important consideration for a farmer considering dairy farming.

Summary

The Springfield Farm achieves significance as a good example of an early-to-mid-20th century "modern" dairy farm. It is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C. When viewed as an ensemble the farm's buildings reflect an important agricultural trend, specifically the region's conversion from grain to dairy production during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The survival of a mid-19th century dwelling and springhouse provide a physical link to the farm's early history and a time when grain and cereal crops were the region's chief product. The springhouse is a particularly fine example of an increasingly rare building type. The summer kitchen, though less well preserved, is also a rapidly disappearing form. The barns are particularly interesting showing the transition from regional, vernacular, building forms to nationally popular commercial designs. Their construction materials also reflect increasingly rigorous health and hygienic standards for milk production during the 20th century. While the dwelling is badly altered, collectively the still-operational dairy farm retains a sufficient level of physical integrity and is well able to communicate its historic associations.

Prepared by: Sherri M. Marsh

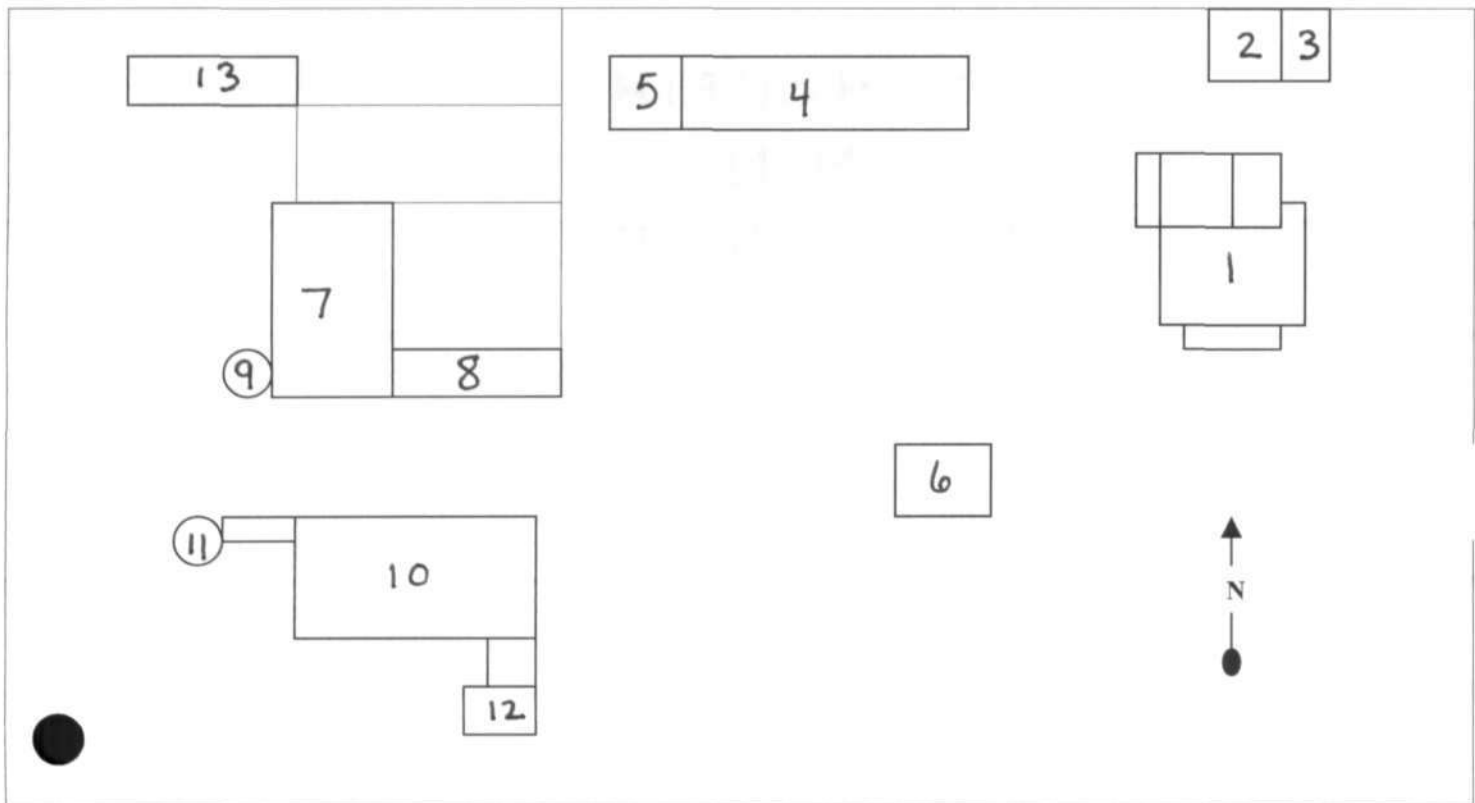
Date Prepared: August 29, 2006

¹¹ *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans: 1720-1920*. Guidebook for the Vernacular Architecture Forum Annual Conference (2004), 52.

¹² Koons and Hofstra, 14.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 5

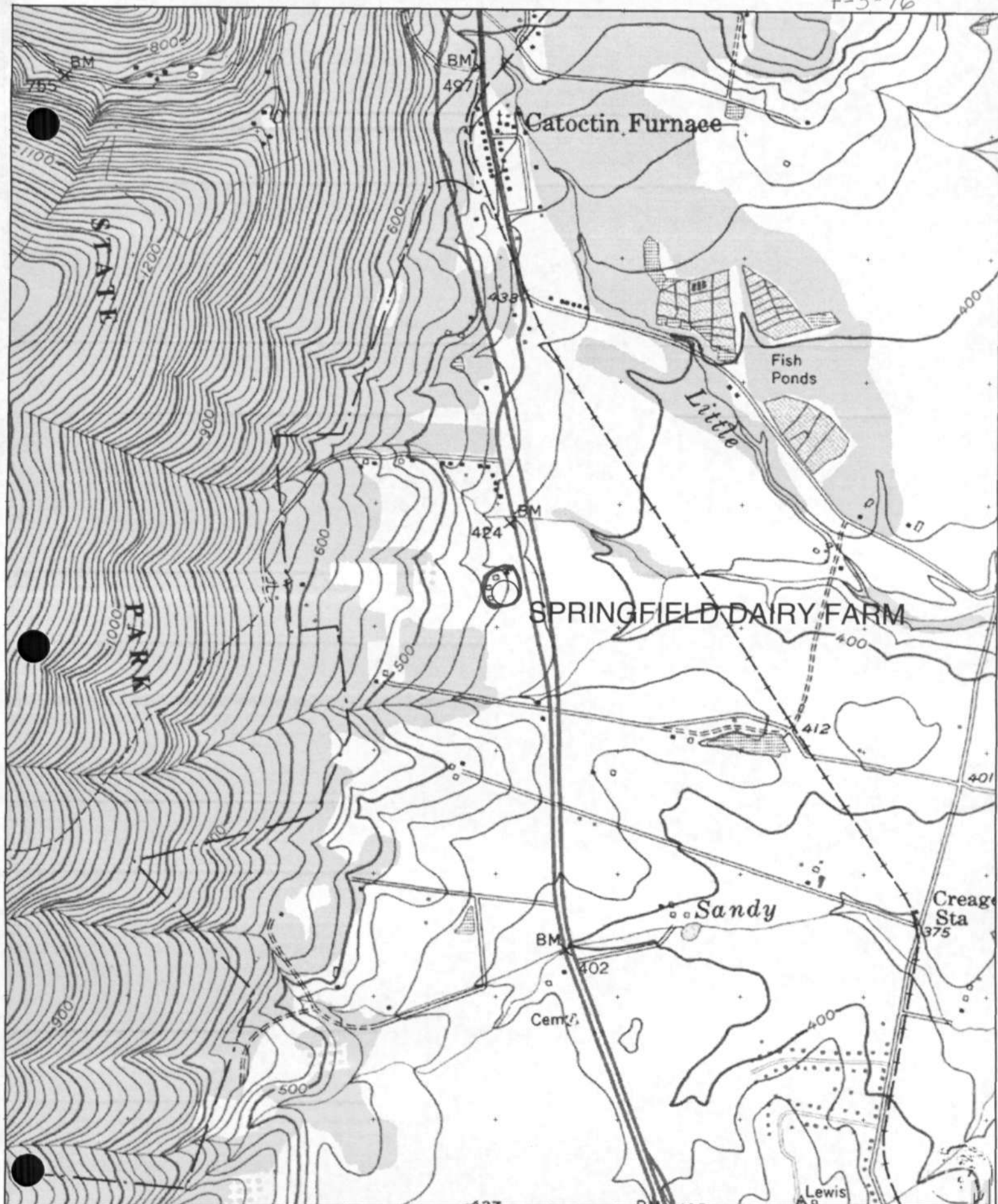


Springfield Dairy Farm Site Plan

— site plan not to scale

— denotes fence line

APR 1988



Name: CATOCTIN FURNACE
 Date: 9/11/106
 Scale: 1 inch equals 1333 feet

Location: 039° 33' 51.0" N 077° 26' 00.0" W
 Caption: Springfield Dairy Farm
 F-3-76
 12108 Auburn Road
 Lewiston



F-3-76

Springfield Quapaw
Frederick Co.

Photo by Sheri R. H. H. H.

January 2006

neg at MD SHPO

Front Facade of Dwelling

11050600, highres_5511_1621642_9924538_0

Camera Facing North

photo 1 of 21

Ritz: R0073. 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm

Truckee, CA

Photo by Sheryl Y. G. G.

January 2006

Reg. at Reg. 2010

CANINE BREEDING

11050600, highres_5511_1621642_9924539_0

Photo 2 of 21

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76
Springfield Dairy Farm
Frederick Co.
by Sherrin MARSH
Neg at -MB -5-PO
Camera Facing West

11050600, highres_5511_1621642_9924537_0

Photo 3 of 21

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



E-3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm

Fredrick Co.

By Sherr M. M. H.

January 2006

Reg. no. 11050600

Kitchen + Spr. of Rev. 2

11050600. highres_5511_1621642_9924813_0

Camera facing NW

photo 1 of 21

Ritz. R0073. 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield Daily Times

Frederick Co.

by [unclear]

Jan 21 1976

Neg. at [unclear] HRC

Springhouse

11050600, hieshes_5511_1621642_9924540_0

Camera [unclear]

photo 5 of 21

Ritz: R0073. 02/01/06



F-3-76
Springfield 12.1.1. From
Frederick Co
Ex Cherry Wood St
January 2006
Neg. at MD SHPO
Kitchen Detail

11050600. hiehes_5511_1621642_9924536_0

Photo 6 of 21

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield Barn/ Floor

Fredrick J.

Photo by G. W. J. J. J.

January 1966

Neg. at N.D. J.H.P.

Kitchen Building 405 67

11050600, hshres_5511_1621642_9924814_0

Photo 7 of 21

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm

Frederick Co

by State MP #4, January 2006

Reg at MD SHIP

Chicken House And CART SHED

11050600. hshres.5511_1621642_9924810.D

Photo 6

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield DAIRY FARM

Frederick Co

By Sherri MARSH

January 2006

neg. at MD SHPU

GARAGE

11050600. highres_5511_1621642_9924811

Camera facing SW

Page 1 of 1

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield FARM
Frederick Co.

Phyllis Speer MARRA

January 2000

11050600, highres_5511_1621642_9924549_0

Neg@ MD -AB

Bank Barn
Camera Carc. North

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06

Phyllis Speer MARRA



F-3-76

Spraggs, 1000

Ex-Lis, 30

By Sherr, MARSH

January 1 2006

Neg. at MD SHPO

Bank Barn + Silo

11050600. hshres_5511_1621642_9924809

Camora, 1000 NE

Photo 1000

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76
SPRINGFIELD DAIRY FARM
FRESH MILK
By JOHN MARSH
Neg at MD SHPO
Silo + BAIT LARVA

11050600. highres_5511_1621642_9924550_0

Camera Facing N

Photo 12 of 21

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield Farm

Frederick Dr

Photo by Sherr B. B. B.

January 2006

Neg at MD SHPO

11050600, highres_5511_1621642_9924541_0

Bank View of road by "Hr."

Carroll Park South

photo "S. B. B."

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield DAIRY Farm

Freda. ...

by Sherri Morris

January 2006

Neg. at MD SHPO

BANK BARN + Loading Shed

11050600. highres_5511_1621642_9924547_0

Camera FACING North

photo 14 of 21

Ritz: R0073. 02/01/06



E3 16

2ft 3rd L. Tenor

Tender at

by shore March Jan 2006

1 egg at 1.5 x 1.5

looting sheet

Case: AC170 SV1

11050600. highres_5511_1621642_9924812

Photo 15 10

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06





F-3-10

SPR of ... Feb 1

Frederick Co

by Sherri Marsh

Jan 2006

Neg. at 102-1110

Daily Bear

11050600, hishes_5511_1621642_9924546_0

Canada ...

photo 17 ...

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-710

Springfield Township
Knox Co. TN

H. Sherrill MAPS4 Jan 2006

Negative at MD 5110

DAIRY BARN

CAMERA FACING Southeast

11050600, highres_5511_1621642_9924551_0

photo 18 of 1

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield Dairy Barn

Frederick Co

by Sherri Marsh

Jan. 2006

neg at MD SHPO

Silo

11050600, highres_5511_1621642_9924552_0

Camera facing S/SE

photo 10 of 21

Ritz. R0073. 02/01/06



E-3-12

Springfield Dairy - Apr.

Frederick M

by Sherril Marsh

Jan 2006

Neg at NID SHPO

RA/SHPO

11050600, highres_5511_1621642_9924545_0

Lamona Spring east

photo 20 of 21

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06



F-3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm

Dy. Cheryl MARSH

Jan. 2003

Neg at 103 S. #2

machine shop

Camera facing North

11050600, hires_5511_1621642_9924808_0

file in at 103 S. #2

Ritz, R0073, 02/01/06

F-3-76
Springfield Dairy Farm
Lewistown vicinity
Private

Ca. 1820-1941

The Springfield Dairy Farm is an agricultural complex centered on a circa 1820 log house with several periods of additions and interior alterations, with a two-level stone springhouse of about the 1830's and an attached frame summer kitchen of about 1900. The agricultural group includes two barns, one a circa 1941 replacement for the original bank barn. A hog barn, a frame wagon shed with corn cribs, a garage, and a machine shop, and a large chicken house complete the group. The most important architecturally are the stone springhouse, in which the upper level is accessed by a concrete bridge over an excavated walkway between the foundation of the house and the lower level of the springhouse, and the wagon shed, which is smaller and narrower than other examples of the type. The farm was established about 1820 by John Walker, who purchased a part of the larger tract of "Springfield" from James Johnson, Jr.

F-3-76
Springfield Dairy Farm
Lewistown
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Agriculture
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/granary
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/chicken house

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes x no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Walker Farm

and/or common Springfield Dairy Farm (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 12108 Auburn Road

not for publication

city, town Lewistown

x vicinity of

congressional district 6th

state Maryland

county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u>x</u> occupied	<u>x</u> agriculture <u> </u> museum
<u>x</u> building(s)	<u>x</u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial <u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational <u>x</u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment <u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u>x</u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government <u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial <u> </u> transportation
	<u>x</u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military <u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Howard T. Morse (heirs of)

street & number 4901 Greencastle Road

telephone no.:

city, town Laurel

state and zip code Md. 20707

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 428

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street

folio 283

city, town Frederick

state Md. 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Brinkman Survey of Frederick County F-492

date C. 1966

 federal x state county local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville

state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. F-3-76

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 10

The Springfield Dairy Farm is an agricultural complex centered on a circa 1820 log house with wood and artificial siding and an associated two-story stone springhouse with an attached frame summer kitchen and an agricultural outbuilding group centered on a circa 1941 concrete block and frame dairy barn with modern loafing sheds attached. The agricultural buildings also include a circa 1925-30 frame chicken house, part of which has been converted to residential use, a frame wagon shed/corn crib of about 1925, a frame garage of about 1940, a frame hog barn of about 1900-1920, a dated 1941 concrete block machine shed, and a terra cotta block silo of about 1940. The farmstead is located on the west side of Auburn Road, which parallels U.S. 15, about 1-1/2 miles northwest of Lewistown, Frederick County, Maryland. The dwelling is located nearest the road, with the domestic outbuilding immediately north of the rear wing and the agricultural buildings are arranged to the west and southwest of the house.

The dwelling has two sections, the westernmost being the earliest, built about 1820, based on architectural features, as a two-story house with one room on the first story. At a later undetermined date, a second room was added to the east side of the house. The structural material is also undetermined, because of the modern exterior siding and interior wall changes. The south elevation has three irregularly spaced bays, with double entries. The south elevation is covered with weatherboard siding, and the other elevations are covered in aluminum or vinyl siding. The windows are 2/2 and the roof is standing seam metal. Interior end chimneys rise at the east and west gable ends. A one-story porch with tapering square posts extends across the south elevation. The doors are replacements in a multi-paned glazed design. On the east elevation is a one-story addition topped by a balustraded sun porch. The original east elevation appears to have had two bays. In the gable peak is a Stick style ornament of crossed bars with scalloped wood trim, undoubtedly an addition of the 1880's or 1890's. The north elevation has a two-story wing to which an addition in the northeast angle was added in the early 20th century. This addition has 6/6 sash with louvred shutters, a hooded entry on the east elevation, and a rusticated concrete block foundation. The north elevation is covered with aluminum siding and the stone foundation is exposed, with an excavated space between the house and the stone springhouse paved and walled with concrete. A concrete bridge leads from the paved walk near the northeast corner of the house to the second story door of the springhouse. The west elevation of the wing has a one-story porch, probably added about 1950, with german siding and pressboard siding on the main section. The roof of the original rear wing is covered with pressed metal.

The interior of the house has been much altered in the early to mid-20th century. Two two-level living units currently occupy the house, with a partition wall running east-west across the plan. Most wall and floor surfaces are covered with wallboard and carpet or modern flooring. No original mantelpieces remain in the house, although some vertical board and paneled doors with early to mid-19th

8. Significance

Survey No. F-3-76

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1820-1940

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Springfield Dairy Farm is a fair representative of the building variety of the early 20th century farmstead. The two barns represent the most important change in Frederick County agriculture, the switch from grain-producing to dairy farms in the early 20th century. In most farmsteads, the original barn is still present, although it may be altered. The Springfield Dairy Farm has a replacement on the site of the original bank barn. The other structures are commonly found: the hog barn, the chicken house, and the wagon shed/corn crib. The wagon shed is unusual because of its small size. The architecture of the house is of minimal significance because of the many alterations. The stone springhouse is a good example of the type, although the treatment of the area between the dwelling and the springhouse with the concrete bridge are rare and possibly unique in the County.

The original farm and the dwelling were probably built by John Walker, who purchased the original tract in 1817 from James Johnson, Jr., then owner of the larger tract of "Springfield" (F-3-77). It was referred to in an 1841 deed as the "Walker Farm". The early 20th century buildings were erected by the Jonathan D. English family and the Luther E. Leatherman family. Buildings added around 1941 and after were made by the current owner of record, Howard T. Morse, now deceased.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-3-76

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858
Land Records of Frederick County
Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5 acresQuadrangle name Catoctin Furnace, Md.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 5 acres centered on the house on Tax Map 32, Parcel 22

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date September 1992street & number 12 E. Church Streettelephone 696-2958city or town Frederickstate Md. 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCL
100 COMMUNITY PLAC
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2026
514-7600

7.2 Description (Continued)

century hardware are still in place. The roof structure is unpeeled logs and was probably installed as a replacement of the original roof in the early 20th century.

Springhouse: The two-story stone springhouse has vertical board doors on the south elevation on each level. In the west elevation is a 6/6 window and a beaded board door. The stone walls have been recently repointed. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. On the east elevation is a one-story frame summer kitchen with an exterior stone and brick chimney. The kitchen is covered with vertical siding and the foundation is concrete block. The roof is wood shingles. The south elevation has a vertical board door and a 2/2 window. The springhouse was probably built shortly after the house in the 1820's or early 1830's, based on its rubble stone structure. The summer kitchen may have been added in the early 20th century, as indicated by the concrete block foundation, although the chimney appears to be older.

Agricultural outbuildings:

Chicken house: The chicken house is a 1-1/2 story frame structure located west of the house. Built about 1925-30, based on its materials and size, the chicken house is a long, rectangular building with german siding, and 12-light single sash windows across its south elevation. On the half-story level are small 8-light windows. The western section of the chicken house was converted to an apartment in the mid-20th century. The eastern section is used for storage and a laundry room. The gable roof is standing seam metal. A non-contributing open-front tractor shed attached to the west end of the chicken house links the structure to the wagon shed/corn crib.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame wagon shed/corn crib may also date from about 1925. It is unusual in its small size, as compared to other wagon sheds of the early 20th century. It is lower in height and the drive-through is narrow. The exterior is covered with vertical siding and the roof is corrugated metal.

Garage: The frame garage is a small building located south of the chicken house. Built about 1940, it has a poured concrete foundation, tongue-and-groove siding, and a corrugated metal roof. Double vertical board swing doors are located in the east elevation.

Hog barn: The hog barn is a small frame structure located west of the garage. Now used as a chicken house, the building has vertical board siding with a covered wallow area on the south elevation which has been divided into stalls. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. A non-contributing loafing shed on the west elevation links the hog barn to the 1941 barn.

Barn: The concrete block barn was built about 1941, based on its materials and design. It is located on the site of the original bank barn and has a wide opening on the south elevation. The gable above is covered with tongue-and-groove siding, with louvred vents. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Sliding doors are also located on the west elevation at the ramp.

7.3 Description (Continued)

Terra cotta silo: The terra cotta block silo, built about 1940, is located next to the ramp to the loft of the 1941 barn. It has a standing seam metal cap with an elaborate weathervane with a cow motif.

Machine shop: The 1941 concrete block machine shop is dated inside the structure. A long rectangular building, it has a south elevation of multiple sliding doors with ribbon windows. The machine shop is located northwest of the barn.

Non-contributing dairy barn: The gambrel-roofed concrete block dairy barn was probably built after 1945 and is located at the southernmost side of the farmstead with a matching milk house. Painted across the german siding of the east gable end is the name "Springfield Dairy Farm", by which the farmstead is most easily identified.

Springfield Dairy Farm

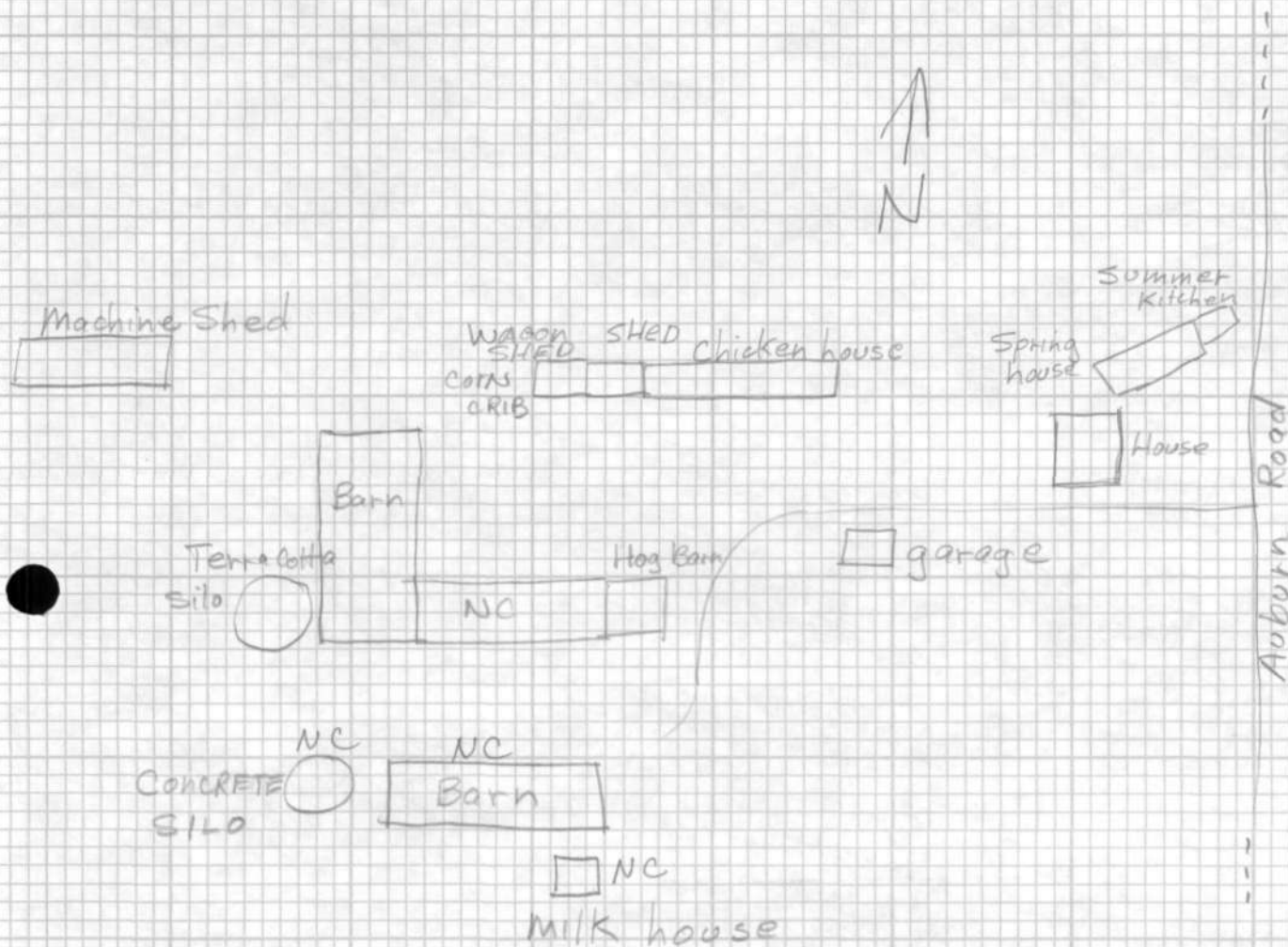
LIBER/F 0	GRANTEE	GRANTOR	ORIGINAL TRACTS	COST	DATE
137/176 428/283 8 apr 41	Howard S. & Ella Mae Morse	Luther E. & Elizabeth B. Leatherman	158 a.		
356/562 5 apr 26	Luther E. Leather man et ux	William Clay English & Myrtle M. English & Richard J. English	"part of Springfield" 164 1/2 a.		
338/307 31 Mar 22	Wm. Clay English et ux	Richard J. English	164 1/2 a.		
DHH 11/108 26 Mar 01	Richard J. English	Ruth A. Dutrow et al, heirs of Jonathan D. English	part of "Springfield" 164 1/2 a.	\$8,250	
TG 5/52 28 May 1874	Jonathan D. English	Zebulon J. Kitzmiller			
WBT 12/273 17 May 1850	Zebulon J. Kitz- miller	Joshua Houck	part of "Springfield" 169 a.	\$2622.48	
WBT 9/475 15 Dec 1849 (recorded)	Joshua Houck	Larkin Houck	part of "Springfield" commonly called the Walher Farm 169 a.	\$2,000	

F-3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm P. 2

LIBER/F	GRANTEE	GRANTOR	ORIGINAL TRACTS	COST	DATE
HS 23/20 4 Jun 1844	Larkin Houck	Daniel King & Krug	"Walker Farm" 216 A.	\$3500	
HS 12/196 13 Jan 1841	Daniel King & Krug King (sic) & Krug (sic)	John McPherson, trustee both spellings present	"Walker Farm" 216 A.	\$2000	
JS 40/514 24 Oct 1832	John Buin, Sr.	John Walker et al	219 A.		
JS 4/453 5 Apr 1817 19 May 1817	John Walker	James Johnson			

F-3-76



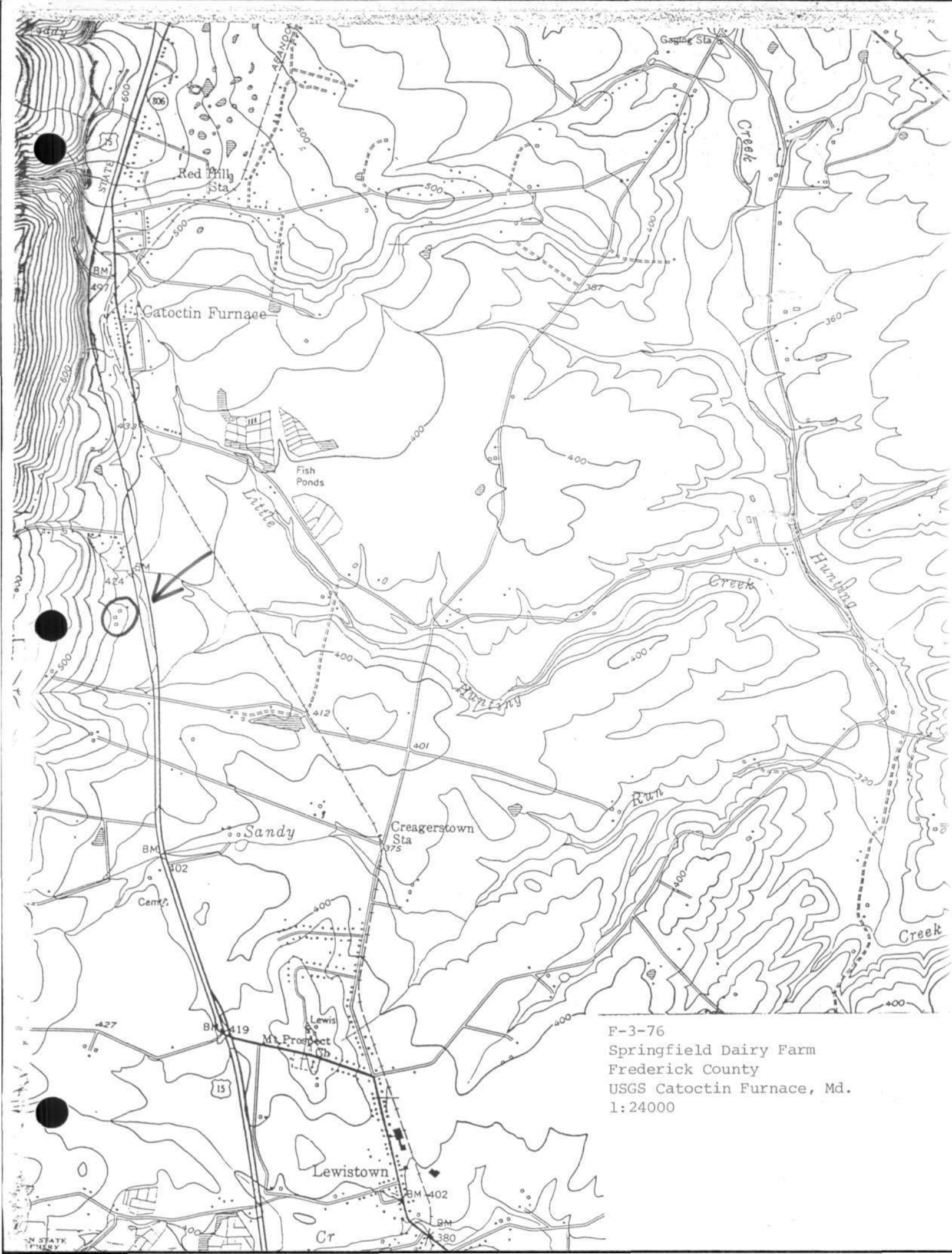
F-3-76
 Springfield Dairy Farm
 Frederick County

Janet Davis
 September 8, 1992

Not to Scale



F-3-76
Springfield Dairy Farm
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County 1873.



F-3-76
Springfield Dairy Farm
Frederick County
USGS Catoctin Furnace, Md.
1:24000



F. 3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

September 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

South elevation

1/6



F-3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

September 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Springhouse and Summer Kitchen, view from east

2/6



F. 3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

September 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Chicken house and wagon sheds, view from
Southeast

3/6



F-3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

September 1992

Neg. loc.: N.d. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

View west toward garage, hog barn, and
dairy barn

4/6



F-3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

September 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md

Dairy barns and terra cotta silo, view from
east

5/6



F-3-76

Springfield Dairy Farm
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

September 1992

Neg. loc: Md. SHFO, Crownsville, Md

Dairy barn and milk house, northeast corner view
6/6